

WEATHER FORECAST.
Generally fair and continued warm to-
day and to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 91; lowest, 67.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

ENEMY LIVES SIGNS OFF FURTHER WITHDRAWAL; STAND AT VESLE MAY BE ONLY TEMPORARY; BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK; 123 MISSING

CONGRESS GETS BILL TO DRAFT MEN 18 TO 45

Crowder Urges Haste and
Suggests Weekly Regis-
trations of Men 21.

WILL AFFECT 10,028,975

But Exemptions Will Leave
Only 2,398,845—House
Likely to Fight.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Administration's plan for amending the selective draft law of May 18, 1917, was introduced today in both houses of Congress to-day. It provided for the extension, under terms exactly similar to those of the enactment which it is intended to amend, of men between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive, instead of between 21 and 30 inclusive, as does the present law.

Documents accompanying the bill upon its introduction in the Senate included a letter from Provost Marshal General Crowder which was almost bitter in its reflections upon the delays induced by the Senate. In it was an argument favoring the speediest action on the proposed law as necessary, mandatory and imperative, and directing the attention of the Chief of Staff to the situation which the delays occasioned by the interference of the Administration with the movement in Congress to amend the selective draft law through an amendment embodied in the army appropriation bill last June have caused.

Warning by Crowder.

The Provost Marshal General made it exceedingly clear that the maintenance of a full reservoir of man power for the continuous supply of the army here and abroad was seriously threatened now through the enforced inactivity of the draft board.

The inference was very clearly conveyed that had the amendment to the army appropriation bill introduced by Senator Albert B. Fall (New Mexico) been permitted to pursue its course through Congress the threatened halt in the procession of citizens into the military forces of the United States would have been avoided.

The bill amendment proposed to do exactly what the newly presented measure proposes to do. Differing only slightly in phraseology, it differed not at all from the proposed measure in its effect, but at the time it was under discussion all the power of the Administration was brought to bear to defeat its purpose and eliminate it from the bill.

Tabulated Situation.

According to the figures which the Provost Marshal General presented with his letter to the Chief of Staff and upon which the man power bill was introduced, the following is the tabulated situation with regard to the fighting force which could be conscripted under the new age limits:

Total number of males in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive: 10,028,975.
Total number of married men between those specified ages: 7,734,482.
Deferred for industry inclusive of exemptions: 461,448.
Deferred for other reasons: 501,448.
Gross remainder of men between the ages of 18 and 45, available for Class 1: 1,351,584.

After deduction for aliens, enlistments in the army, navy and Marine Corps and by the United States Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation and physical rejects: 1,797,609.

In other words, out of the 10,028,975 male citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 the increment to the fighting units of the army will be a scanty 1,797,609.

It is quite different with the males between the ages of 18 and 21. These figures showed:

Total number of males in the United States between the ages of 18 and 20, inclusive: 3,171,671.

Married and all other deferments: 272,251.

Two Groups Give 2,398,845.

Gross remainder of men between the ages of 18 and 20 inclusive available for Class 1: 2,398,845.

After deduction for aliens, enlistments in the army, navy and Marine Corps and by the United States Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation and physical rejects: 1,797,609.

The two groups of men available under the terms of the proposed bill will therefore be 2,398,845.

Gen. Crowder's letter explaining the purpose of the proposed amendment to the selective draft law with a view to securing the necessary reserve force of available fighting men was as follows:

"I am, pursuant to your memorandum of July 24 transmitting a copy (secret) of the approved military programme for

Artillery Fighting on Vesle, Says Pershing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—"On the line of the Vesle bristling with artillery fighting is in progress," Gen. Pershing reported in his statement covering to-day's fighting, received by the War Department to-night.

"On August 3 our aviators shot down four hostile airplanes," the statement adds.

SIZE OF PAPERS IS ORDERED CUT

War Board Sets August 12 as
Date and Puts Enforcement
Up to the Mills.

PENALTY TO BE NO COAL

Drastic Reductions in Sunday
Issues—No New Publica-
tions to Be Supplied.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A marked reduction in the size of newspapers, both on week days and Sundays, was ordered to-day by the War Industries Board. These reductions will be effective in the case of daily papers on August 12 and for Sunday newspapers September 1.

Which has no direct power to control the size of newspapers, the action is practically mandatory in that the paper mills of the country are directed to exact pledges from the newspapers they supply that they will comply with the recommendations of the board or pay the penalty of having their coal supply cut off.

The order will be listed as essential in industries and will be rated in the fourth class for coal priority.

The reductions, as approved by Chairman Harbord to-day, call for a 15 per cent. cut in the size of daily papers and a 20 per cent. cut in Sunday editions.

They agree in the main with the recommendations of the newspaper publishers' committee. The pledges which the newspapers must sign to get their paper are now being printed. One copy is to be filed at the paper mill and the other with the War Industries Board.

All Wasteful Practices to End.

The statement issued to-day says: "The war committee of newspaper publishers believes that this curtailment should be accomplished by the elimination of all wasteful practices and by the reduction of size of all newspapers, and to this end have made the following recommendations to the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board: If by October 1 the above reductions are not accomplished additional curtailment will be put into effect at that time.

These recommendations have been accepted by the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board as controlling the week day and Sunday newspapers:

1.—Discontinue the acceptance of the return of unsold copies. Exceptions: Employees of newspapers who are employed directly at the home office by a newspaper, a wholesale distributor to newspaper news agents and newstands may return unsold copies, provided such unsold copies have not been in the possession of retail dealers, newstands or newboys. Such employees cannot take back, under any consideration, papers which already have been distributed for sale.

2.—Discontinue sending paper after date of expiration of subscription unless the subscription is renewed and paid for. (This ruling to be effective October 1, 1918.)

Free Sampling Prohibited.

3.—Discontinue the use of all samples of free promotion copies.

4.—Discontinue giving copies to anybody except those working copies or where required by statute law in the case of official advertising.

Exceptions—Copies may be given free to employees of newspapers if such is the present practice of the office.

Copies may be sent free to former employees who are in the war service and copies may be sent free to camp libraries of institutions recognized by the Government such as the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., etc. Copies should not be sent to individual soldiers unless formerly employed by the newspaper.

Copies may be sent free to the Library of Congress and to State and other public libraries, which will agree to bind or otherwise permanently preserve the files of the paper; also to Government departmental libraries.

Copies may be given free in return for actual services rendered.

Copies may be sent free to clipping bureaus which render an equivalent service to the newspapers.

Copies for service purposes only may be sent free to newspaper correspondents and press bureaus.

Rule on Advertisers' Copies.

5.—Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

Exceptions: Any advertiser who customarily places advertisements with the newspaper in at least four issues each week and advertising agencies from whom the publisher receives advertising

706 CASUALTIES ON HERO LIST IN MARNE VICTORY

Let Pride Temper Grief,
Urges War Department,
Giving Day's Toll.

NO BASIS FOR AVERAGE

Speculation Would Cause Need-
less Alarm—Few Yan-
kees Captured.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The cable to-day began telling the toll of American victory in the great battle in the Marne salient. In an official statement, issued in connection with these first casualty lists of the battle, acting Secretary of War Crowell expressed the hope that the grief which would be caused in many homes throughout the nation would be tempered by the pride which all Americans must take in the results achieved.

Although the cable from American headquarters in France has been busy throughout much of the day with the casualties only two lists were made public, the other names being received too late to allow for the customary fifteen hours to elapse for the notification of relatives. The lists made public contained the names of 706 officers and men, with ten additional on the Marine Corps list.

Fifteen Officers Lost.

These lists show 459 killed in action. One Lieutenant-Colonel (J. M. Craig), two Captains (Henry H. Worthington and Howard S. McCall), and twelve Lieutenants, thirty-three sergeants and eighty-one corporals are included in the list of those killed in action to-day's reports.

It is noted that the entire lists include only three missing in action, which shows that in this day's fighting no man was taken prisoner among the Americans in the clashes covered by these lists.

Acting Secretary Crowell's statement follows:

"The fact that 706 casualties are made public in this day's report does not indicate that that number is to be taken as the daily average to be expected and there should be no speculation on any such basis.

No Basis for Speculation.

"Gen. Pershing will supply complete and verified casualty lists as rapidly as they can be prepared and transmitted. These will be given to the press and will speak for themselves as to numbers. I say this to emphasize the point that there should be no speculation as to total casualties pending the receipt of advice on this subject from the French Publications which would exaggerate or minimize the total number of casualties among the relatives and friends of American soldiers and should of course be very carefully avoided.

"We are beginning to receive from Gen. Pershing the toll of victory in the Marne-Alsace offensive.

"The casualty lists that are now being made public have been received by cable from headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces and represent losses in the recent fighting.

"The losses reported and to come will bring sadness to many homes. But personal grief will be tempered by the righteousness of the cause in which these brave men have given themselves and by the pride which all free peoples take in the magnificent results of their heroism."

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, also authorized a statement emphasizing certain facts which should dispel needless alarm in thousands of families now naturally concerned over the lists received and still to come. Gen. March points out on the basis of four years war experience by the Allies that fewer than one in twenty of the cases admitted to hospital die, that four-fifths of the soldiers wounded in action return to the service and that only forty-five out of every thousand die from wounds.

Big Percentage Get Well.

"In connection with the casualties among the American Expeditionary Forces in the Marne-Alsace offensive," Gen. March said, "it should be stated upon the basis of the officially attested experience of our associates during four years of this war that of wounded soldiers sent to hospitals for treatment fewer than one in twenty die."

"Of all the soldiers sent to the hospital only 45 in every 1,000 die. These include those who die of disease as well as those who die of wounds."

"Of the soldiers wounded in action more than four-fifths return to service, many of them in less than two months. It is necessary to discharge for physical disability only 145 per cent."

"These figures are based on the average of both British and French official figures, including both officers and men. The two are averaged together, since American troops are fighting with both the French and the British under conditions which vary. They show: Returned to service, 91 per cent, or 810 per 1,000. Discharged from service because of physical disability or other causes, 145 per cent, or 145 per 1,000. Died from wounds, 45 per cent, or 45 per 1,000."

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American Troops Land at Archangel

By the Associated Press.

KANDALASKA, Aug. 4.—American troops participated in the landing of the allied forces at Archangel last week. The first detachment of the international forces included members of the Russian Officers' League.

The participation of the Americans in the landing has been greeted enthusiastically in northern Russia. The people consider that the United States is absolutely without selfish interests as regards Russia and look upon the Americans as a guarantee of the friendliness of the Allies toward Russia.

The population of Archangel received the troops with cheering. The leaders in the anti-Bolshevik revolution invited the protection of the allied troops.

In their flight from Archangel the Bolshevik forces carried away forty million rubles in money and much other treasure, but left many supplies behind them. The bridges and railway lines were not damaged.

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PATIENTS ARE TRAPPED WHEN TORPEDO-HITS

Explosion Extinguishes All
Lights, Making Rescue
Difficult.

LIFEBOATS ARE SMASHED

Destroyers Arrive Quickly and
Rescue Survivors.

Wounded First.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British ambulance transport Warilda, with 600 ill and wounded men aboard, was torpedoed while on her way to England from a French channel port last Saturday.

The torpedo struck the hospital ship back of the engine room and exploded directly beneath a well filled ward room. One hundred and twenty-two soldiers and one woman were killed. An American corporal named Buckman is among the dead.

The ship was attacked while she was in mid channel. The night was dark and the sea rough, and that hundreds more did not perish was due to the fact that the vessel, notwithstanding a tremendous hole in her side, remained afloat nearly two hours, enabling the members of the crew and the crews from naval vessels, by working with desperate energy, to get the wounded soldiers off the stricken boat and aboard the destroyers.

"Wounded First" Is Obedied.

The officers and crew of the ship maintained perfect order, and the megaphone command "Wounded first" was implicitly obeyed. Despite the pitching and rolling of the ship, the coats were carried to the decks and lowered into the boats, which carried them to the waiting naval vessels.

The explosion of the torpedo disabled the ship's dynamo, putting out all the lights. This added to the horror of the situation. Survivors were a unit in declaring that the great majority of those who lost their lives were killed by the explosion, and grief over the barbarity is tempered by the knowledge that the brave men met mercifully quick deaths.

Some of the survivors were positive a second torpedo was fired, but there was no confirmation of this. Among those lost were two military officers, a woman commandant in Queen Mary's auxiliary corps and seven members of the crew.

Heavy Sea Smashes Boats.

Immediately after the explosion five lifeboats were smashed but the sea was rough that these were smashed and their occupants drowned. A little later the naval vessels sent boats, and into these, as well as the remainder of the Warilda's boats, the wounded were carried to safety.

Destroyers rushed to the spot where the submarine was seen to submerge and depth bombs were dropped. It is not known, however, whether any of these had effect.

The Warilda was of 7,712 tons, built at Glasgow in 1912. She was 411 feet long, with a beam of 36 feet. She was owned by the Adelaide Steamship Company of Australia.

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BRITISH DECOY SHIP LURES SUBMARINE TO ITS DOOM

Garbed Like a Decrepit Collier, Vessel Pretends to
Run From U-Boat, Then Turns and Sinks Unwary
Pursuer When on Verge of Explosion.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A thrilling story of a fight between a British decoy ship and a German submarine was told by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, at a weekly concert held for the American troops at the Palace Theatre to-night. He explained that the Germans now know about the ruse and it is needless to withhold the story longer.

The decoy, known as "950," had the appearance of a dingy old collier with an unadorned looking crew suitably attired he said. This ship sailed into the Atlantic with the necessary orders and finally sighted a German submarine.

The decoy turned and ran, but the submarine overhauled her and opened fire. Some German shells fell on the decoy's deck and members of the crew were wounded and killed. The flight of the decoy continued and she signalled for help. An hour and a half later the submarine drew nearer.

Meanwhile the decoy's decks had been set on fire and the captain knew that her magazine would soon explode. In fact the explosion came in a short time and sent one of her guns hurtling through the air.

The submarine had now swung around in front of the decoy. The captain of the latter signalled to a man of war which had been keeping below the horizon, unmasked the forward gun of the decoy and heavily shelled the submarine. One projectile tore away the enemy's conning tower and another hit her in the hull. She sank after the fight had lasted five hours.

The wreckage, which had been keeping out of sight, hurried up and rescued the crew of the decoy.

"There is no longer any need of secrecy," concluded Sir Eric. "Admiral Sims and I have more ways than one of trapping submarines."

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BRITISH FORCED ANCRE RETREAT

Ceaseless Pounding by Artillery Had Rendered Positions
There Untenable.

TROOPS WERE IN MORASS

Single Source of Supply for a
Considerable Area Kept
Under Steady Fire.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 4 (delayed).—The German retreats behind the Ancre in the Albert sector and behind the Ancre are comparatively trifling as far as territory evacuated is concerned, but they are highly significant in that they constitute a confession of failure of most ambitious plans.

When the Germans found in March that they could not reach Amiens they devoted their efforts to pushing across the Ancre and forcing upon the enemy a double and avowedly in preparation for the next advance. They did not get high ground in any great area, but were held to the slopes rising from the marshy little valley. They did not have commanding observation points from which they could see the enemy's positions at their backs were the swampy valley through which they had to transport all their supplies under constant fire of our guns.

That is the real reason for the retreat. It marks a genuine triumph of our artillery and air forces. Together the anti-aircraft and aviators pounded the enemy constantly, night and day, so that he did not dare to make a move. In the daytime the Germans were compelled to stick to their dugouts, and by night they could travel only on winding paths that led through swamps and shell holes.

Their Position Perilous.

North of Albert in the neighborhood of Aveluy the enemy's straits were particularly desperate. In one long stretch of territory there was but one causeway across five hundred yards of morass. Troop supplies had to be carried across this one causeway, which all the time was under the fire of our guns ranging up to the 15 inch monitors, and these guns pounded that transportation lane ruthlessly day and night. The crossing could be made only at night, and then at double quick time.

Time and again our guns and airmen caught parties of Germans at this crossing.

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PARISIANS DEFIANT AS CITY IS SHELLED

Spirit of Victory Unshaken by
Long Range Gun.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Paris was startled this morning by the almost forgotten voice of Big Bertha. Everybody had grown to think the famous long range German gun had been demolished or abandoned.

A drizzling rain caused atmospheric conditions to impart a peculiar loud, kettle drum like sound to the shell explosions, but the population accepted the bombardment in the same spirit of defiance it always has.

If the enemy chose the present time for the new bombardment with any idea of affecting the morale of the French capital he made a sad miscalculation. Never was the French spirit as high as at present. This is due to the great success on the Marne and the fact that every day has brought fresh proof of American power.

There was no official announcement of damage caused by the bombardment.

Wilson's Action Indorsed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—Resolutions indorsing the "brave and timely action" of President Wilson in warning against the use of violence in curbing disloyalty were adopted by the Connecticut State Council of Defence to-day.

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Rainbow Hero Thanks "The Sun" for Smokes

THIS is the Fourth of July message sent by a Rainbow private from a hospital in France:

"No one can imagine how much good THE SUN Tobacco Fund does us over here. We can get tobacco only through it."

How cooling is the thought that tomorrow night is Salt Water Night for the smoke fund down at the Atlantic Yacht Club in New York harbor. A programme of the highest class has been provided by the amiable yachtmen whose hospitality is proverbial on this coast. Take a ride down to Sea Gate and buy a ticket for a dollar and help boost the fund.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

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Resistance Stiffens on Vesle as Main Army Seeks to Get Across Aisne.

LEADERS ARE PUZZLED

Germans May Be Preparing
for New Offensive, but
Odds All Against Them.

AMERICANS PRESS ENEMY

With the French They Are
Above the Vesle and in
Touch With Rear Guards.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The increased resistance of the Germans on the northern edge of the old Marne salient is not regarded here as important. There is no reason to suppose that it indicates anything more than a desire by the enemy to delay the French advance to the Aisne as much as possible.

It is known that the main bridges over the Aisne have been destroyed and the Germans are dependent upon pontoons and other precarious means to make the passage with the remainder of their troops.

The Vesle is in flood and the bulk of the French forces have not yet been able to cross. They possess, however, a solid bridgehead between Braine and Bazoches, a little west of Fismes, and also at Muizon, a little to the east. Everywhere the French are still advancing through the country devastated by the enemy in their retreat.

Indications That Important
Events Are in the Making.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Allied military leaders are convinced that events of far reaching importance depend on the battle front in Nance and Flanders. All the way from Rheims to Ypres reports come in of great activity behind the German lines, and since none of these reports is of a nature to indicate preparation for further German offensives the conclusion is beginning to take form that the German higher command has determined upon a big scale retreat.

The Marne salient, by which is meant the old battle ground south of a line drawn from Soissons to Rheims, no longer exists. The French, British and American troops having pushed the Crown Prince's armies out of this region altogether. It is true there are thousands of Germans left in this salient, but they are all dead Germans.

Resistance on Vesle Stiffens.

North of the River Vesle the enemy has interposed a stiffened resistance to further northward progress of the Allies. Still it is not believed that the Crown Prince will elect to attempt a permanent stand on his present line. Rather the belief prevails that the retreat from the Marne will continue until the Aisne is crossed at least, and in some well informed quarters it is regarded as certain that the Germans will not make a real stand until they reach the heights north of the Aisne known as the Chemin des Dames. This region offers excellent opportunities for permanent defence.

While the retreat in the neighborhood of the Vesle has slowed up, other retrograde movements are in progress opposite the French near Montdidier, where the Germans have retired to the west bank of the Aisne River, and opposite the British around Albert and north of La Bassée Canal.

"Feeling Out" the British.

In addition to these retreats in Picardy and Flanders—retreats that were greatly accelerated by artillery and infantry attacks—the Germans have been "feeling out" the British all the way to Ypres. The German artillery attacks have been of an intermittent nature, as though put out to test British strength.

It is not clear to Allied commanders just what these retreats and feeler attacks mean, but there is a widespread confidence on the Allied side that they do not pressure an immediate offensive, or, if they do, there is equal confidence that such an offensive will not get very far, either in the direction of Paris or the one hand or the Channel ports on the other.

This confidence rests on the knowledge that Crown Prince Rupprecht, in command of the German armies opposite the British, was compelled to release a large part of his troops in response to the calls for help that came from the German Crown Prince when the French and Americans began to hammer him in the Marne salient.

It is regarded as reasonably certain

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